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BOROUGH OF DAVENTRY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR 1956

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Daventry.

Your Worship and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, for 1956, incorporating that of the Public Health Inspector. Throughout this period Dr. H.A.H. Summers was your Medical Officer of Health and I present this report on his behalf.

The Vital Statistics can again be considered satisfactory. The population estimated at mid-year 1956, shows an increase of 80 on the figure for 1955, and this was mainly due to families moving into the town because of industrial expansion. This figure would be again higher at the end of the year as a further 50 families had moved into the Borough under the industrial development scheme during the latter half of 1956.

The number of live births showed an increase over 1955, and gives a birth rate of 18.77 which compares favourably with the National rate of 15.7. The death rate was also higher at 14.63 and contrasted with the figure of 11.7 for England and Wales. Cause of death showed that almost half the number resulted from heart and other circulatory diseases, while deaths from cancer was responsible for one sixth of the total.

There were only 14 cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year, there being no deaths from any such cause. Half the number notified were cases of tuberculosis, the same as last year. No cases of poliomyelitis occurred. Poliomyelitis vaccination was started for the first time. This was in the nature of a pilot scheme as only a small quantity of vaccine was available.

The Council's housing programme was again in the forefront and altogether 110 houses were completed and occupied. In addition 13 private houses for owner occupation were built and plans put forward to construct a fairly large number of private houses on 3 separate sites. There still remains one big difference between pre and post war housing in that the only new houses being built for letting are Council houses. A large part of the work was concerned with the slum clearance programme and for the second year running 25 houses were condemned, while 15 were demolished.

In conclusion, thanks are due to the Public Health Inspector, and all who contributed in any way towards the compilation of this report, to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for help and encouragement, and to the County Medical Officer of Health for details of preventive measures against infectious diseases.

JOAN M. ST. V. DAWKINS,  
Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1957.



B O R O U G H      O F      D A V E N T R Y

Members of the Public Health Committee:

Councillor T.R. Webb (Chairman)

Aldermen D.C. Arnull, L.B. Butcher, W.G.S. Edwards,  
and G. Williams

Councillors W.A. Clements, G.R. Dodson, L.E. Whitmee.

Public Health Officers of the Borough of Daventry:

H.A. Hamilton Summers, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health

Also holds the appointments of

Medical Officer of Health, Daventry Rural District Council,

Medical Officer of Health, Brixworth Rural District Council,

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health

and

County School Medical Officer.

G.N. Schofield, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,  
Public Health Inspector.

Certified Inspector of Meat and Foods,  
Shops Act Inspector,  
Petroleum Officer.



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# SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1956

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	3633
Population	...	...	...	4580
Number of separate dwellings occupied ..			...	1486
Rateable Value 1956 (April)		...	...	£65.003
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	£134. 17. 9d.

## LIVE BIRTHS: (Rate per 1000 estimated population)

	Male	Female	Total	Rate	Rate E & W
Legitimate	47	37	84		
Illegitimate	2	-	2		
	<hr/> 49	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 86	18.77	15.6

## STILL BIRTHS: (Rate per 1000 live and still births)

Legitimate	1	-	1		
Illegitimate	-	-	-		
	<hr/> 1	<hr/> -	<hr/> 1	11.50	23

<u>DEATHS:</u> (All causes)	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 67	14.63	11.7
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## DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES: (Maternal Mortality)

NIL                      0.56

## INFANT MORTALITY: (Deaths under 1 year per 1000 live births)

Legitimate	2	1	3		
Illegitimate	-	-	-		
	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 3	34.88	23.8

## NEONATAL MORTALITY: (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 Live births)

<hr/> 2	<hr/> -	<hr/> 2	23.25
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## DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NIL



MORTALITY TABLE, 1956

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Cancer (all forms)	6	5	11
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	3	2	5
Coronary Disease of the Heart	2	3	5
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	-	1
Heart Disease (other)	6	14	20
Circulatory Disease (other)	4	1	5
Bronchitis	1	2	3
Pneumonia	-	1	1
Congenital Malformations	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-	2
Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea	-	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1
Other defined and Illdefined diseases	4	2	6
Accidents	-	3	3
Suicide	-	1	1
TOTALS	31	36	67
Stillbirths	1	-	1

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS OVER PREVIOUS 5 YEARS

Year	Estimated Population	Births		Deaths			
		No.	Crude Rate	Under 1 year		All ages	
				No.	Rate	No.	Crude Rate
1951	4095	62	15.1	4	64.5	51	12.4
1952	4100	74	18.04	3	40.54	184	44.8
1953	4164	51	12.24	2	39.21	204	48.9
1954	4190	63	15.03	1	15.87	43	10.26
1955	4500	79	17.71	Nil	Nil	59	13.11
1956	4580	86	18.77	3	34.88	67	14.63



## SECTION A

### Natural and Social Conditions

#### AREA

The acreage enclosed by the Borough Boundary suggests a much larger town than is, in fact, the case. This is because the area is mainly of a rural nature, being built-up and developed only to a relatively minor extent.

The Central urban portion within the Borough Boundary is of a very old foundation and is somewhat densely concentrated on elevated ground at the foot of Borough Hill, on which eminence can be seen the aerial masts of one of the oldest wireless broadcasting stations. It must be observed, however, that with development the nature of the town is steadily undergoing a change. What is virtually a new Daventry is being erected on slowly rising ground to the North of the old town, producing an inevitable contrast between the older cramped properties below Borough Hill and the new well-spaced modern dwellings now being constructed.

#### POPULATION

The estimated mid-year population in 1956, calculated by the Registrar General, was 4,580 representing an increase of 80 on the 1955 figure. Natural increase, excess of births over deaths, was calculated to be 19, the difference being due mainly to movement into the town in connection with industrial expansion.

#### DEATHS

67 deaths compared with 59 for the previous year, gave a rate of 14.63 compared with 13.11 for 1955.

#### BIRTHS

Live births numbered 86 giving a rate of 18.77 per thousand live births, compared with a rate of 15.6 for England and Wales.

#### STILLBIRTHS

One stillbirth was recorded for the year, giving a rate of 0.22 per thousand total population, or 11.50 per thousand live and stillbirths.

#### ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Two illegitimate births took place during the year, compared with none in 1955.

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal deaths were recorded during the year.

#### INFANT MORTALITY

Three deaths under the age of 1 year occurred during 1956, two in the neonatal period.



## SECTION B

### General Provisions of Health Service

#### LABORATORY SERVICE

The Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service is available for work in connection with the diagnosis and control of Infectious Diseases. It is situated adjacent to Northampton General Hospital.

#### AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulance attached to the Isolation Hospital is utilised for the transport of infectious disease cases. General medical and surgical cases are moved by units of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, acting as agents for the County Council.

#### TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

An Infant Welfare Clinic is held in the Abbey Buildings on the third Friday of each month. A monthly Antenatal Clinic is also conducted.

There is still no permanent Dental Clinic in the town but the County Council Mobile Dental Unit pays periodic visits.

#### TUBERCULOSIS

The Tuberculosis After-Care Committee continued to serve both the Borough and the surrounding Rural District.

Commencing in August 1955 a chest clinic service was instituted at fortnightly intervals in the Danetre Hospital, and continues to be of great service to local patients.

#### NURSING AT HOME

The County Council provides Health Visitors and District Nurses to visit homes as and when necessary. Home Helps may also be obtained when required by application to the same Authority.

#### HOSPITAL SERVICES

All infectious disease cases, excepting only Tuberculosis sufferers, can obtain suitable treatment at Harborough Road Isolation Hospital, Northampton, while general medical and surgical cases receive treatment at Danetre Hospital, Northampton General Hospital or Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby.



## RODENT CONTROL

The figures show a slight decrease in the number of treatments as compared with the previous year. In addition 5 dwellinghouses and 1 business premises received treatment against mice.

The Health Committee sanctioned the holding of a 3 day Course to train Rodent Operators in Daventry and this was attended by the staff of other Local Authorities and was very successful.

The effectiveness of the continued war waged against rats whether for example down a 15 feet manhole, on a refuse tip or in the attics of some old property, depends to a large degree upon the person carrying out the treatment. In this respect the Borough Council is fortunate in having a very conscientious and capable Rodent Operator.

Sewers were check-baited twice during the year and infestation was found in only 2 lengths of the actual main sewers, and in both cases condemned properties had recently been demolished in the immediate vicinity.

Details of treatment of rat infestations are set out below:-

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Dwellinghouses	59	47
Business Premises	4	1
Local Authority	6	8
Agricultural	1	-

## REFUSE COLLECTION

The collection of household refuse was maintained at weekly intervals throughout the year, and can be considered to be a very satisfactory service to residents within the Borough.

The use of mechanical vehicles with sliding covers enables refuse to be loaded with as little nuisance as possible from dust and ash blowing about; this does, however, cause trouble on windy days. Though the main concern of the Health Committee will no doubt be the problem of disposal, as the present refuse tip situate along the Daventry-Weedon Road will, as near as can be estimated, be filled up during the course of the next 2 years. Good sites for new tips are not easy to find in the district as the land is in keen demand for agricultural purposes and owners are not so readily agreeable to allow tipping. It would appear necessary to carry out a detailed survey of the district in order to find out whether suitable sites exist within the Borough, for this purpose and should this not prove successful then perhaps joint consultation with the Rural District Council might help in dealing with this matter.



A good job of work has been done in covering and levelling the surface of the old refuse tip situate along Ashby Road and the site can now be made available for agricultural or some other purpose.

As to the provision of dustbins to dwellinghouses, the Health Committee authorised 12 bins to be supplied and the appropriate individual charges to be made in each case. In the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years up to the end of December 1956, while the Municipal Dustbin Scheme has been in operation, a total of 45 bins have been supplied.

#### MOVABLE DWELLINGS

The Council were only concerned with applications to station individual caravans within the Borough and, although such dwellings have very restricted accommodation for other than temporary occupation, their use does continue in most cases as a result of the housing shortage which still exists.

Four licences were granted permitting caravans to be occupied and periodic inspections were made to ensure that the general living conditions were satisfactory.

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. SECTION 47

No action under this Act was necessary during the year.

#### PETROLEUM REGULATIONS ACTS 1928 and 1936

21 Licences were granted to the occupiers of premises to store Petroleum Spirit in accordance with the provisions of the Petroleum Acts and Regulations.

A large Petroleum filling station was built to the North of the town on the main Birmingham-Ipswich Road. The supervision and testing of the new tanks installed was carried out by your Inspector as the work proceeded.



## SECTION D.

### HOUSING

The Council house building programme was even better than that for the previous year which was, incidentally, a record, as a total of 110 dwellings were completed and occupied with another 32 nearing completion at the end of the year. It was decided that out of these 142 houses, 99 should be for housing families coming into the town under the Industrial Expansion Scheme, to work at the new factory of Messrs. British Timken Ltd., 15 houses were for other industrial firms, leaving 28 houses for allocation to local persons on the housing list.

During the month of February 1956, the 4 bungalows specially designed to meet the needs of elderly persons and situate along Braunston Road, were completed and occupied, thus making a total of 11 bungalows built for this purpose since the war. This is additional to the 26 post-war downstairs flats, which are now mainly occupied by elderly persons. The total number of houses both pre and post-war provided by the Council now stands at 577 houses.

Dovetailed in with the above building projects, another 14 garages were built on the estate bringing the total number of garages to 26. A further development which became a real necessity, as a result of the large building programme over the past 3 years, was the building of a shop to serve the immediate needs of residents on the estate and this was nearing completion at the end of the year.

Apart from building works by the Borough Council 13 private houses were completed during the year and development plans were being put forward for construction of a fairly large number of private houses on 3 separate sites.

There was an increase in population of 80 persons but as this figure was estimated at the middle of the year, it does not take into account the large number of families which came into Daventry during the second half of 1956, under the Industrial Expansion Scheme; however, the point of emphasis remains that despite the number of older type houses which are still below a reasonable standard the Council has been able to secure a big increase in the proportion of up-to-date dwellings by its building programmes.

The gradual disposal of unfit dwellings was in no respects lacking and two Clearance Orders involving 18 houses were confirmed in addition to the making of 5 Demolition and 2 Closing Orders. The Council considered that 3 unfit houses could be rendered fit and agreed with the owners on the works to be carried out. The bringing up to standard of unfit houses is of the utmost importance where this can be done, as not only does it mean that less new houses are required for rehousing the families, but it also helps in some ways to preserve the character of the town. In practice it is found that only about 1 in 10 of such old houses are worthy of such improvement as it usually costs approximately £500 to carry out all the works necessary to repair and modernise a property.



## HOUSING contd.

Altogether there were 48 condemned houses standing at the end of the year, of which number 25 were still being occupied. A total of 15 houses were demolished and plans for rebuilding on some of the sites were approved by the Council. This fact of rebuilding the older part of the town solves the problem of unsightly derelict areas and gives an air of progress to the centre which marries up well with the new residential areas lying to the North and South.

Only three applications were received for improvement grants and all were approved.

### HOUSING STATISTICS

#### I Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:-

1	(a) Number of dwellinghouses inspected for Public Health or Housing Act defects	...	437
	(b) Number of Inspections made	...	876
2	Number of houses unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair at reasonable expense still to be dealt with (figure at 31st December 1956)	...	76
3	Number of Condemned houses still standing and vacant	...	23
4	Number of Condemned houses still standing and occupied	...	25
5	Number of dwellinghouses found to be unfit but capable of repair at reasonable expense	...	75

#### II Remedy of defects during the year without the service of formal notice:-

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or Officers	...	66
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#### III Action under Statutory powers during the year:-

##### A. Proceedings under Sec. 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

1	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	4
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2	Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notices:-		
	a) by owners	...	1
	b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	-
B	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:		
1	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	15
2	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-		
	a) by owners	...	1
	b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	14
C	Proceedings under Sec. 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936:-		
1	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	5
2	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	9
3	Number of dwellinghouses demolished by informal agreement with owners	...	-
4	Number of dwellinghouses closed in pursuance of undertakings not to relet at end of present tenancy accepted by Council under Section 11	...	2
D	Proceedings under Sects. 25 & 26 of the Housing Act 1936:-		
1	Number of houses dealt with under Section 25	..	18
2	Number of Clearance Orders made under Section 26	...	2
3	Number of houses demolished in Clearance Areas	...	6

#### IV

#### Housing Act 1936, Part IV - Overcrowding

1	(a) Number of dwellinghouses overcrowded at end of year	...	4
	(b) Number of families dwelling therein	...	9
	(c) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	29



## SECTION E.

### Inspection and Supervision of Food and Drink

All premises where food was prepared or stored for sale to the public were inspected at regular intervals and as a result of the new Food Hygiene Regulations certain alterations were necessary at some premises to bring them up to the required standard. Generally speaking the traders concerned co-operated well and in most cases the work was carried out on request. There was one case where the Health Committee considered taking proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act, but an undertaking was then given by the owner for the outstanding works to be completed.

By issuing leaflets concerning the requirements of the new Regulations together with the publicity brought about through the traders own organisations, most persons were able to check on their own premises and this was a great help and a very satisfactory way in bringing a new code of practice into operation. A total of 228 inspections were carried out under the Food and Drugs Act.

The following list sets out the principal type of traders within the Borough:-

Bakehouses	5
Butchers shops	6
Confectionery	6
Cafes	3
Grocers (General)	13
Greengrocers	4
Fried Fish shops	2
Wet fish shops	2
Licensed Milk Depots	2
Licensed Milk shops	2
Shops registered to sell Ice cream	12

The milk supply remained similar to that of the previous year and was nearly all supplied by two large retailing firms with storage depots in the town. All the milk was bottled or put into sealed churns at premises licensed for such purpose and situate outside the Borough. In addition 2 shops were licensed to retail bottled milk to the public.

Premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream were visited periodically and found to be satisfactory. Two new registrations were granted for the sale of such product. There was no Ice Cream manufactured locally during the year.

Details of samples of food taken in the Borough of Daventry by the Staff of the Northamptonshire County Council are reproduced below:-

Milk	...	12
Sausages	...	2
Meat Paste	..	2
Ice Cream	...	1



Vinegar	...	1
Brandy	...	1
Borax	...	1
		<hr/>
		20
		<hr/>

It is gratifying to be able to report that all the samples were genuine, complied with the appropriate standard, and were free from excessive or prohibited preservatives and from metallic contamination.

Certificates were issued to traders submitting food for voluntary condemnation and in most cases consisted of tins of food which had been damaged, or the contents had not been properly sterilized on being canned. This type of unsound food was relatively small in quantity and was removed by the Health Department for disposal by burying at the refuse tip.



The following animals were slaughtered during the year at the one private slaughterhouse situate within the Borough:-

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	71	Nil	3	482	136	Nil
Number inspected	71	-	3	482	136	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis &amp; Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	4	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	-	-	2	1	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	10.0	-	-	1.2	0.7	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.3	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-



# SECTION F.

## Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious Diseases

Notification of the following cases of infectious disease was received during the year ending 31st December 1956:-

Disease	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1000 total population
Scarlet Fever	1	2	3	0.65
Whooping Cough	-	1	1	0.22
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1	-	1	0.22
Food Poisoning	-	1	1	0.22
Measles	1	-	1	0.22
TOTAL	3	4	7	

No cases of either Diphtheria or of Poliomyelitis were notified during the year. Poliomyelitis vaccination was started for the first time. Only a small number were vaccinated due to the limited quantity of vaccine available. It is expected that a greater number of children will be protected next year.

### VACCINATION

	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Primary	52	5	3	2	3	65
Re-vaccination	-	-	-	-	1	1

### IMMUNISATION

	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total	Booster
Diphtheria Immunisation only	-	-	1	-	1	10	-	12	62
Combined Diphtheria Whooping cough	81	10	9	3	-	2	-	105	47
Total Diphtheria Immunisations	81	10	10	3	1	12	-	117	109
Whooping Cough only	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	-	-	2	6	5	23	-	36	-



Number of children who have completed a

full Course of Diphtheria Immunisation

Age at 31.12.56 i.e. Born in	Under 1 1956	1 1955	2 1954	3 1953	4 1952	5-9 1947- 1951	10-14 1942- 1946	Total Under 15
Number Immunised	28	74	60	42	54	263	230	751

TUBERCULOSIS

Age and Sex distribution of new cases and deaths 1956

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Other		Pulmonary		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
55 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 plus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-

Cases on Register at 31st December 1956

Designation	Males		Females		TOTAL
	Pulmonary	Other	Pulmonary	Other	
Notified 1956	4	-	2	1	7
Inward Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Removals	-	-	-	-	-
Remaining	18	3	12	1	34



## TUBERCULOSIS

The voluntary After Care Committee continued to keep in touch with local persons suffering with tuberculosis. The Committee being primarily concerned with the welfare of the patient and his family as well as that of the community as a whole in the prevention of tuberculosis. This action helps to maintain a useful link between the treatment carried out in sanatoria and the patient's home life, and at the same time assists the dynamic effort needed to restore health which can only come from the patient himself.

24 Members served on the Committee and £214 was spent during the year, out of which £118 was for milk alone, and this gives some idea of the relatively high number of patients being cared for.

The Borough Council has been watchful of the housing needs of patients and in 4 cases families were rehoused, as there is no doubt that good living accommodation plays a very important part in the recovery and prevention of the spread of tuberculosis.

Altogether there were 7 new cases of tuberculosis notified during 1956, as already listed in the report.



# SECTION G

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937

### Part I - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority.	13	29	3	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced.	36	44	1	-
(iii) Other premises (excluding outworkers' premises) in which Sect. 7 is enforced	12	17	2	-
	61	90	6	NIL

### Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Ref. to H.M. Insp.	Ref. by H.M.I.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temp. (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate vent. (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floor (S.6)	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (except outworkers)	-	-	-	-	-
	8	8	-	2	NIL

### PART VIII - Outworkers.

Number of outworkers registered during the year ... 6.



# SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S VISITS DURING THE YEAR

## Housing:

Repairs, Demolition Visits etc.	...	...	523
Overcrowding	...	...	17
Drainage, W.Cs. sinks etc.	...	...	141
Water Supply	...	...	12
Food and Drugs and ancillary provisions	...	...	228
Food - Inspection and Condemnation	...	...	15
Slaughterhouse visits	...	...	123
Shops	...	...	35
Petroleum Licensing and Supervision	...	...	67
Refuse Collection	...	...	25
Refuse Disposal	...	...	19
Verminous Premises and Infestations	...	...	15
Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning	...	...	12
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	43
Pig keeping and other animal complaints	...	...	6
Nuisances	...	...	27
Public Conveniences	...	...	12
Theatres, Hotels and Places of Entertainment	...	...	10
Rodent Control	...	...	160
Schools	...	...	14
Temporary Dwellings	...	...	16
Interviews and Visits to Housing Applicants apart from normal Housing or Overcrowding complaints	...	...	391

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